

APPENDIX.

# REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS,

OF THE

## CHARITY HOSPITAL,

FOR 1853.

NEW ORLEANS:  
PRINTED BY EMILE LA SERE,  
STATE PRINTER.

1854.

CHARITY HOSPITAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

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BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS.

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Gov. P. O. HEBERT, PRESIDENT.

A. FORSTER AXSON, M. D., VICE PRESIDENT.

J. M. BELL,

T. O. STARK,

J. PEMBERTON,

J. M. HOWELL,

Dr. A. MERCIER,

Dr. P. DUREL,

R. W. ADAMS.

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H. D. BALDWIN, M. D., TREASURER AND SECRETARY,

S. CHOPPIN, M. D., HOUSE SURGEON,

E. CANTER, M. D., ASSISTANT SURGEON,

M. BOYENS, APOTHECARY.

H. VANDERLINDEN, CLERK.

G. H. SMITH, ASSISTANT CLERK.

N. SINNOTT, Jr., HOSPITAL COMMISSIONER

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*Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital.*

Doctor	WARREN STONE,	} Surgeons,
"	A. J. WEDDERBURN,	
"	E. MARTIN,	
"	THOMAS HUNT, Substitute, Dr. T. S. CLAPP,	
"	JAMES JONES,	
"	G. A. NOTT,	
"	A. H. CENAS,	
"	C. BEARD,	
"	P. C. BOYER,	
"	C. R. NUTT,	
"	J. Q. IRWIN,	
"	C. B. WHITE,	
"	R. SCHLATER,	
"	D. McGIBBON,	
"	THOS. O. MEUX,	
"	E. FENNER,	

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# REPORT

## OF THE

### BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:*

The Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital, respectfully submit the following annual statement of its affairs to your honorable body:

That during the past year the charities and care of the Hospital have been extended to 13,759 sick or disabled persons, of which number 12,333 were of foreign birth, 1,306 natives of other States of the confederacy, 120 of unknown nativity, and only 228 natives of Louisiana; that during the same period the cost of maintenance has been \$54,534 68, the disbursements \$69,805 62, and the amount received from passengers through the operation of the tax \$53,482 51; that heretofore, while every annual statement has shown a heavy debit account against the Hospital, being for the year of 1852, \$11,001 94; for 1851, \$23,853 45; for 1850, \$22,380 82, we are happy to state the cheering fact, that for the year just ended (1853), this large arrearage has been reduced to a cipher, leaving it for the first time since 1842, altogether free from encumbrance or debt. Doubtless much of this change and improvement is due to the contract system for supplying the Hospital, recently adopted by the Board of Administrators, and the commendable zeal and energy of the present Treasurer, in reviving and diligently prosecuting sources of revenue, which had been allowed to dry up, and in buying, whenever he was required to do it, in the cheapest market, such supplies as were not subject to contract.

It is the opinion of the Board, that this favorable change in its fiscal affairs might be made permanent, and thus relieve the State from all farther demands upon its treasury and our citizens at large from an equivalent taxation, except what may be required for the repair and preservation of the property. This opinion is predicated upon the fact that the change made by the Legislature at its last session, in the tax on passengers, will be fully adequate to meet all its expenses, except those just alluded to. It is not known whether in accordance with the suggestions of our predecessors, in reference to the tax, the State has taken such measures as will place its legality beyond the power of the parties who pay it, to contest it; if not, the Board would urgently press this matter upon the attention of the Legislature, as one of the very highest importance. Should this resource be materially curtailed, or the right to levy and collect the same be put at issue before our federal court, it would sensibly involve the ways and means of the Hospital and require the loss sustained through so untoward an event to be made good out of the State Treasury. It is needless to dwell longer upon what is self-obvious and so directly appeals to the interests of the State and its representatives.

In connection with this matter and directly germane to it, is a suggestion we venture to bring to your notice, that in legislating to preserve the resources upon which the Hospital mainly depends, would it not be fit and expedient to establish such a system of quarantine as will exempt both our city and Hospital from the manifold expense

of providing for, nursing and burying a large class of immigrants who bring to our shores both want and disease? Such an establishment founded by authority of the State, at localities remote from our city, under wise and enlightened direction, would diminish the mortality already burdensome to this institution, and prevent the introduction of certain forms of disease into our city, whose habitudes are alike unknown to our clime and people. Reference is here distinctly had to the class of Fevers known as typhus or ship fever, of which annually a large *per centum* is introduced into both city and Hospital, and which, like a slow consuming fire, gradually extends itself into the immigrant hovel and boarding-house, and from thence, as from perennial sources, supplies no inconsiderable item of sickness, pauperism, widowhood and orphanage, to be relieved from the charities of our people and State. A well digested scheme of quarantine, it is confidently believed, would prevent all the attendant evils upon the introduction of this disease into our midst, as the uniform experience of civilized communities settles the fact that no one form of disease is more amenable to such wholesome discipline than ship fever.

Without placing in a similar category the late epidemic, whose dreadful devastations are still fresh in our memories, but concerning the origin and communicable nature of which, enough doubt is felt by some of the profession and a large portion of our non-professional citizens to entitle it to a fair and rigid experiment, it is conceived that, when a disease, like ship fever, of known contagious properties, and of which the introduction among us annually, is a well settled fact, may be prevented by such regulations, it becomes the bounden duty of the highest authorities of the land at once to devise such, and spare the dark record our indifference is registering against us. It is plainly one of the highest functions of government to make ample provision for the security and promotion of the public health; and this, which is an implied obligation of all governments, irrespective of its forms, becomes a paramount duty among those, which represent, in their essence and nature, the great fact of their derivation from the public will.

While we advocate the policy of making quarantine a measure of relief to our city and Hospital, by shutting out access to both of certain designated classes of disease, it may be well to enquire into the feasibility of making it at the same time a self-sustaining institution. This, we are of opinion, can be readily done. The great difficulty in the way of establishing a rigid and useful quarantine (and one not severe and exact in

its requirements, would be worse than useless) is the expense it will involve. The purchase and preparation of suitable localities and the erection thereon of proper buildings for the accommodation of the sick, will require in the beginning a heavy outlay. This once incurred, and the State become vested in the property and its improvements, the process of making it, to a great degree, if not wholly, a self-supporting institution, is neither difficult nor impracticable.

For example, as quarantines are designed to operate only against sick immigrants and foul ships, let the State require that all such pay over at the quarantine grounds, to an officer to be designated by law, the amount of the tax due and collectable of such ships and passengers. This sum, it is believed, will at the close of the year, be found quite adequate to meet the current expenses of the officers and men necessary to enforce its regulations. If the average experience of the past five years can furnish any grounds for an opinion, it is deemed decisive of this matter; inasmuch as during this whole period, one-fifth of the immigrant passengers to our port were properly subjects of quarantine regulations. That this opinion is not a loose or random one, we refer to the present and previous reports from the years 1849 to 1853 inclusive, in which it will be seen that the average receipts from the passenger tax in this term of five years is \$52,132 53, of which a deduction of one-fifth for sick or invalid passengers, the number deemed subject to the operation of your quarantine, would yield an annual income of \$10,426 50, a sum believed to be approximatively correct and necessary for the support of the institution. This amount, it is true, will abstract from that which goes into the treasury of the Charity Hospital, but it should be remembered that while this is happening with the funds, a similar and compensatory process is happening with those, who would go into it as sick and become its dependent inmates. You will in this way keep out of the Hospital and consequently out of the city, a large class of sick, infected with a communicable disorder, and to nurse, provide for, and finally to bury, whom in the city requires immense care and increased expenditure. Were this the proper place for such details, it could be shown, with all the exactness of numerical proof, that the introduction of one ship-load of invalid immigrants into the city involves larger expense to the community than ten vessels freighted with ten times the number of healthy and vigorous persons. But, be this as it may, it must be apparent that in the end nothing will be lost to the Hospital by keeping out of its wards the im-



migrant sick and deducting the equivalent for his support elsewhere—out of what he is required by your laws to pay as the condition of your hospitality. It surely will matter nothing, whether these simple duties be rendered here or elsewhere, while as to the expense and policy of such a measure, it could be justified on the clearest grounds of expediency and self-interest.

From the report of the House Surgeon the Board is informed that, beside the sick, who are the proper recipients of your charity, the hospital is burdened with the support of two hundred pensioners, or infirm paupers, who, inadequate to the support of themselves, and in the absence of suitable asylums for such an unhappy class, have no alternative between the city workhouses and the hospital. Their presence in the latter is attended with considerable expense, and gives rise, not unfrequently, to occasions in which the governance and discipline of the house require an example to be made by the summary dismissal of the more seditious among them. This has occurred within the experience of the present Board, and it has been constrained by a sense of pity and commiseration to restore the unfortunate delinquent, under conviction that the claims of humanity were stronger than the ingratitude which, at times, it seems capable of exhibiting. The fact, however, of so large a number of paupers annually dependent on the charities of our hospital, is one too significant to pass without receiving a notice at the hands of the Board. It is believed to be no unfair index of the existence in our midst of a more prevalent pauperism than is generally acknowledged. As yet no successful effort has been made by either city or State Government to take cognizance of this class by making provision for them in Asylums or Alms Houses, and bringing them under such subjection as will make their support the least burdensome to society. Beyond what has been done by the associated benevolence and enterprise of some of our citizens, our growing commercial capital has no one public edifice consecrated to the relief, support, training, and moral care of our adult poor population. Its Orphan Asylums and Widows' Home are noble indications of the prevalence of an enlightened philanthropy, but the relief they give is necessarily confined to a limited number, leaving unprovided a large class, who, homeless and friendless, drift through society until crime or disease drive them into your workhouses or hospitals. And all this occurs, too, in a city which, by its annual contributions to the treasury of the State of more than a quarter of a million of dollars, has disabled

itself from making such provision as the necessity and humanity of the case demand. Besides the infirm poor, the same authority mentions as inmates of the hospital five insane, and twenty-three blind persons, all of whom are misplaced at such an institution. Did the Board feel itself warranted to suggest the means of relief by which the good aimed to be accomplished by the establishment of such institutions, could be secured without either an additional tax or the restitution of any portion of that which is at present levied, it might call the attention of the Legislature to one single item in its ordinance defining the kinds of property and pursuits subject to taxation, and which, we are informed on the authority of the State Tax Collectors, has never been enforced, which, if revised and put in such form as to facilitate its collection, would be adequate in a few years to meet all the expenses necessary to construct and put in successful operation one, at least, of these benevolent institutions. But as this is a matter foreign to its nature and functions, it contents itself with a bare allusion to it, hoping that the wisdom and philanthropy of that body will impel it to some active exertion in behalf of this unhappy class.

On reference to the tabular statement of the diseases which have been treated in the Hospital during the past year, and which are annexed herewith, it will be seen that the number of yellow fever cases amount to 3212, against 2811 in the year of 1847, the last fatal and wide spread epidemic year; the number discharged 1487, against 1584, and the deaths, 1890 against 895 for the same season; a fact proving what few will be willing to contest, a greater malignancy and a wider diffusion of the fever of this season. Another view of the same fact shows us, that while our public charity institution received and cared for 3212 sufferers, a voluntary association of citizens, according to their own report, had the exclusive care and management of 11,088 patients, of whom 2942 died and 8146 were discharged. But exclusive of the bearing of this fact on the unwonted malignancy and general prevalence of the fever of 1853, the mind is forced to the belief that great and severe disasters, like our recent affliction, show the liability of government, unless strictly administered with reference to the growing necessities of its people, to be outstripped by the zeal and energies of voluntary associations. And were anything more needed to demonstrate this, it can be found in the anomalous condition in which this Association finds itself at the close of its arduous labors. What this is, its own state-

ment will show for us. After being charged with the care and management of its 11,088 patients, and expending liberally of the large and handsome amount of \$228,927 32, so generously donated by the spontaneous sympathies of our sister cities, to relieve the heavy hand of sickness and death pressing upon our people, its labors are blessed at the close of this scene, with a handsome balance which it has found useful and lucrative investment for. Who can doubt that it was the duty of our authorities to have done what this association did? to have displayed the same alacrity, energy and devotion? or who can hesitate to say that, having been alive to this exigency, and having met it in the same spirit and zeal, it would not have been its bounden duty to have made such a disposition of the surplus bounty, which would then have been its own, as to have built alms houses and such other suitable charities, as the gift-moneys were designed to aid and promote? Comment is unnecessary, so surely and swiftly do constituencies outgrow their governments, whenever the latter become oblivious of the high ends for which they have been instituted.

Accompanying this report, the Board feel it their duty to transmit a letter from an Architect of standing and competent judgment, from which it will be perceived that numerous and important repairs will be needed during the current year, in order to preserve the usefulness of the Hospital, but which will require a sum too large for its present revenues to meet. It is hoped that the earliest attention will be given to this subject. It gives the Board pleasure to bear witness to the continued good order, system and care which characterises the internal economy and administration of the Hospital, a large portion of which is justly attributed to the admirable judgment and exact and punctual habits of the Sisters of Charity. There is much, however, that might be suggested in the way of amendment, but as this more properly belongs to the jurisdiction of the Administrators, it will be foreign to our duties to notice it here. There is but one subject more to which the Board would respectfully call the notice of the Legislature. It will be observed that during the year, there were born in the Hospital 159 children. Now it is not generally known that there are no wards assigned for maternity uses outside the wing in which are collected all the female patients of the house. Looking to the interests and welfare of society, in having well instructed accoucheurs, and to the direct relations, such an institution would have, on medical education, in your State College, it becomes a question of the first im-

portance for you to consider the propriety of instituting a Maternity, where all the poor who may desire the skill and aid of educated attendants, could have access in that critical and important epoch. Such an institution should be erected on a separate lot of ground, and built with reference to its objects. As an adjunct to the Hospital, it would become a powerful incentive to medical education, and collect annually classes of students, whose admission to, and use of its advantages for a small fee, would, in a very short space of time, refund the original cost of its erection.

A. FORSTER AXSON, V. P

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2d, 1854.

*To the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans:*

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit to you the following report and estimate of the cost for erecting the new additions, and making all the necessary alterations and extensive repairs required throughout the premises known as the Charity Hospital.

The present old brick building now occupied for dead houses and dissecting rooms, and the adjoining narrow wooden building known as the Cottage, are both in a bad condition, and altogether insufficient and unsuitable for the purposes for which they are used. I would recommend to have them taken down, and cause new and suitable buildings to be erected in their place, according to plans and specifications which I intend to prepare and submit for your approval.

The main centre building fronting towards Common street, is in a state of dilapidation, and will require extensive repairs, to be made without delay.

The rear galleries, the roofs and gutters are very bad, and I must say unsafe and dangerous should they remain much longer in such a condition. Most all the lower flooring, and, I have no doubt, a great many of the floor joists will have to be made new; the plastering, both inside and out, need extensive repairs, coloring and whitewashing; the wood work, usually painted throughout the building, should receive two coats of best white lead and oil, mixed with such plain colors as may be chosen.

The offices on Common street, require to be repaired, cleaned and painted; and a new addition suitable for an out door consultation office and students' room, erected adjoining one of them.

The other buildings on the premises (not herein mentioned) will require more or less repairs, cleaning and painting.



The cost of erecting the new additions, and for making all the necessary alterations and extensive repairs throughout in the most careful, substantial, and good workmanlike manner, agreeably to my views and rough estimate, will be in the neighborhood of *Forty Thousand Dollars*. It may be necessary to remark that, should the buildings be left for another year or more in their present condition, the cost will no doubt far exceed that amount.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

HENRY HOWARD,  
*Architect.*

OFFICE,

13 Commercial Place, }

### COST OF MAINTENANCE OF CHARITY HOSPITAL—1853.\*

For disbursements by Sister Superior for sustenance, groceries, ice, lumber, provender, &c.,	\$19,383 83
For pay of nurses, laborers, attendants, &c.,	5,189 47
For sisters' clothing and traveling expenses,	2,053 28
For medicines,	6,393 34
For meat,	6,956 64
For bread,	5,800 00
For salary of Surgeon, \$1,200, Treasurer, \$1,200, Apothecary, \$1,000,	3,400 00
do. Clerk,	1,130 00
do. Asst. Clerk,	600 00
do. do. Surgeon,	700 00
For insurance against fire,	720 00
For burials for 1853,	1,072 48
For coal and wood,	1,759 75
For general charges, stationery, repairs, &c.,	275 89
	<hr/> \$54,534 68

### TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF CHARITY HOSPITAL.†

*For the year 1853, including payments for articles purchased and consumed in 1852, and paid for in 1853.*

Cash paid Sister Superior for disbursement for groceries, dry goods, lumber, ice, &c., as per Sister's vouchers,	\$19,383 63
Laborers, attendants, nurses, &c., as per Sister's vouchers,	5,189 47
Sister's clothing,	1,315 53
Traveling expenses of Sisters from Baltimore,	737 75
Medicines from Frederickson,	
Featherston's,	1,313 09
H. Bonnabel,	310 22
E. J. Hart & Co.,	537 79
Valls, (sugar for dispensary,)	3,416 25
Gottschalk,	472 59
Voights & Jeanrenaud,	44 02
P. L. Massy,	280 25
P. P. Crane & Co.,	12 59
Chinn & Bolton,	660 59
H. Kennedy,	111 21
Powers & Weightman,	157 53
R. W. Adams, sugar for dispensary,	521 11
Jarvis & Woodman,	130 81
H. D. Seaman, castor oil,	9 60
Duongé,	37 15
Wolf, elm bark,	55 80
A. Palmer, flaxseed cake,	37 25
H. Kleesch, mustard,	73 50
	<hr/> 311 00—8,493 34

\* This table gives the cost of maintaining patients for the year.

† This table exhibits every disbursement for all purposes during the year.

# COST OF MAINTENANCE OF CHARITY HOSPITAL—1853.\*

For disbursements by Sister Superior for sustenance, groceries, ice, lumber, provender, &c.,	\$19,383 83
For pay of nurses, laborers, attendants, &c.,	5,189 47
For sisters' clothing and traveling expenses,	2,053 28
For medicines,	6,393 34
For meat,	6,056 64
For bread,	5,800 00
For salary of Surgeon, \$1,200, Treasurer, \$1,200, Apothecary, \$1,000,	3,400 00
do. Clerk,	1,130 00
do. Asst. Clerk,	600 00
do. do. Surgeon,	700 00
For insurance against fire,	720 00
For burials for 1853,	1,072 48
For coal and wood,	1,759 75
For general charges, stationery, repairs, &c.,	275 89
	\$54,534 68



Verges, beef,	1,531 46	
Lovering & Dambreau, beef and mutton,	6,537 59	—8,069 05
Widow Buony, bread,	\$7,875 91	
Lefebvre, do.	1,010 62	—8,886 53
H. Bier, former Treasurer, salary to 15th May,	450 00	
Treasurer, from 10th May,	768 88	
Dr. Foster, former House Surgeon,	423 33	
Dr. Choppin, present do.	768 88	
H. Vanderlin, Clerk,	1,130 00	
Dr. Nye, former Asst. Surgeon,	208 33	
Asst. Surgeon, Dr. Canter,	488 58	
Asst. Clerk,	600 00	
Mr. Boyens, apothecary,	1000 00	—5,848 00
Insurance premium,	720 00	
Rent of office for Hospital Commissioner to August,	210 00	
Burials for 1853, to D. Merritt,	1,072 48	
Cash returned, borrowed last year,	5,000 00	
Willard, for coal,	270 00	
Vandyne, do.	100 00	
Miltenberger,	55 00	
J. Nimick,	1,172 25	
Printing and advertising to True Delta, Delta and Courier—includes		
printing blanks for Hospital Commissioner,	208 00	—8,807 73
Petty expenses for Dispensary, M. Boyens,	31 40	
Rub. for wood,	162 50	
Gallier, Turpin & Co, repairs, Feb. 4th,	312 50	
E. K. Sanborne, for splint,	12 00	
Jackson Fire Co. Watching Cotton Press, March 7th,	50 00	
Peters & Millard, brandy, March 7th,	5 00	
Strawbridge, attorney, \$100, cab hire to cemetery, \$2 50, April 4,	102 00	
Fineke, dental instruments,	5 00	
Felt & Co., stationery, April 13,	14 75	
Passage of blind man to New York,	10 60	
Blanchard, for surveying cemetery, April 29,	82 50	
Felt & Co., stationery,	1 40	
Horse for Hospital, paid Garnett,	250 00	
Funeral of Limerick, student, and metallic coffin,	104 00	
State tax on Union Cotton Press,	73 50	
H. Bier, refunded money stolen from him in 1851,	600 00	
Cook & Morehouse, repairs of Hospital—apothecary's room,	841 35	
J. Bridge, for iron safe,	91 50	
J. B. Steel, stationery and record book for Clerk's office,	75 60	—2,825 00
Sundries, general expenses, sharpening surgical instruments, &c., &c.,	249 39	
	69,805 62	
Cash on hand,	17,413 53	

### DEBTS DUE BY THE CHARITY HOSPITAL, DEC. 31, 1853—NONE.

### DEBTS DUE TO THE CHARITY HOSPITAL, DEC. 31, 1853.

R. H. McNair's mortgage notes, due semi-annually,—27 notes,	AVAILABLE.
\$352 each,	\$9,504 00 McNair's 2 notes, 304 00
Note of Medical College, due in May, 1854,	1,218 03 Med. College, 1,218 03
Lease of Union Cotton Press, payable half yearly,	3,475 40 Cotton Press, 3,475 40
State appropriation, 1854,	.....
	\$15,657 48

Errors and omissions excepted.

H. D. BALDWIN, M. D., Treasurer.

# INCOME OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1853.

FROM	JANUARY	FEB'RY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT'R.	OCTOBER	NOV'R.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL.
Tax on Passengers,	7512 96	1719 90	3652 78	4391 66	6550 18	4872 16	1868 20	176 20	81 10	1619 61	9526 05	11,520 75	53,482 51
Ball Licenses,	423 50	306 00	201 00	36 00	54 00	36 00	10 00	.....	.....	136 00	564 00	611 50	2,378 00
Exhibition Licenses,	210 00	49 50	76 50	.....	72 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 50	655 50
State Appropriation,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 00	.....	10,000 00
R. H. McNair's Mt'ge. Notes	352 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	704 00
Donations,	.....	.....	.....	50 00	121 11	50 00	852 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285 41
Rent of Union Cotton Press,	.....	1737 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 30	20 00	5 00	.....	.....	3,475 40
Insurance Account Dividend,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1737 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 70
Gate Money,	251 96	181 15	172 25	156 58	139 45	137 80	193 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 70	41 70
Pay Patients,	433 25	626 50	446 00	310 50	281 00	336 50	576 25	262 20	147 80	114 30	108 41	123 10	1,978 45
Deceased Patients,	68 85	24 25	35 20	23 90	26 00	12 45	61 75	1093 70	585 50	386 00	340 50	385 00	5,841 58
Sales of Sundries,	68 85	57 45	34 95	36 90	67 05	34 75	42 95	155 70	66 25	40 80	40 80	188 99	745 84
Succession of dec'd patients,	.....	.....	.....	*100 00	.....	.....	.....	146 50	36 00	28 70	35 15	77 05	666 30
Md. College for amphitheatre,	.....	.....	.....	.....	285 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	.....	.....	121 00
Sale of nine cows,	.....	.....	.....	.....	215 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285 82
Firemen's Ass'n pay patients	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215 60
Fines on gam'ng fm. State Tr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 00
Howard Ass'n pay patients,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	728 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,289 87
From Recorder Vaught,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220 00	417 00	561 20	.....	658 00
Error in Sisters' acct overpaid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	10 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 95
													\$83,141 93

\* From Benoist, Shaw & Co., (P. Paley). † Lefebvre.

‡ Arbitration case, Houghton.

§ Hyams, Sheriff, Natchitoches.

Judge Morgan, Baton Rouge, \$10. Anonymous, \$5.

Errors and omissions excepted.

H. D. BALDWIN, M. D., Treasurer.



REPORT FROM THE OSTETRICAL WARD, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF  
BIRTHS WHICH OCCURRED IN THAT DEPARTMENT.

Males.....	61
Females.....	74
Still Born.....	24
Total.....	159

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE YEARLY REPORT.

	1853.	Totals
Admissions—Males.....	10126	
Females.....	3633	13759
Discharges—Males.....	7971	
Females.....	2762	10733
Deaths—Males.....	2426	
Females.....	738	3164

COMPARATIVE TABLEAU—1852.

Admissions.....	18031
Discharges.....	15057
Deaths.....	2098

STATEMENT OF PASSENGERS ARRIVED IN THE CITY OF NEW OR-  
LEANS, FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1853.

Passengers arrived in 1853,	25,954
Children exempt from tax,	8,916
	34,870

## YEARLY RECAPITULATION OF COUNTRIES FOR 1854.

UNITED STATES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
New York,	26	14	20	20	21	18	24	34	18	15	22	21	253
Louisiana,	19	12	24	27	24	24	25	12	16	18	13	14	228
Ohio,	13	8	6	2	1	5	7	8	8	5	4	12	79
Pennsylvania,	12	16	16	17	11	16	17	17	14	2	6	17	161
Virginia,	8	4	8	4	4	5	4	3	4	7	4	7	62
Massachusetts,	6	2	4	10	6	4	11	6	3	2	4	6	44
Vermont,	4	1	1				1	2	1		1		11
Georgia,	4	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	1		3	1	24
Kentucky,	4	6	5	3	3	3	6	6	4	1	7	5	53
Tennessee,	4	6	5	4	1	4	7	2	2	2		1	38
Maryland,	3	3	2	4	2	6	7	10	2	3	10	5	57
District Columbia,	2		1	1			1	1					6
Maine,	2	5	3	6	7	5	10	5	6		6	6	61
South Carolina,	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	23
Connecticut,	1	2	2	1	1	1	2		1	2			15
Indiana,	1	3			1	1	1	2		1			10
Missouri,	1	1	3		3	3	3	2	2	4	1	2	25
Michigan,	1				1	1	1						4
Alabama,	1	3	2	3	1			1	1	1	4	1	19
Rhode Island,	1	2	1			1		1	1	1	1		11
Mississippi,	1	2	2	2		3		3	2	2	1		18
Delaware,		2	1				1	2	1	1			8
North Carolina,		2	3	1	1		4			3		3	17
New Jersey,		2	4			2	2	2	6	1	5		25
Illinois,		1		2	1	1	1	2		4			12
New Hampshire,			1	1		2			2		4	2	12
Texas,				1	1		1						3
Florida,					1						1		2
Arkansas,					1	1		1	1				4
Wisconsin,								1					1
Total,	115	103	121	111	96	109	142	126	98	76	100	109	1306

## RECAPITULATION OF THE REPORT OF COUNTRIES.

United States..... 1306

Foreign Countries..... 12,333

Unknown..... 120

Totals... 13,759



## YEARLY RECAPITULATION OF COUNTRIES FOR 1854—CONTINUED.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Jan'y.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Ireland,	660	527	528	538	97	610	1097	1003	413	413	63	468	7217
Germany,	167	14	126	94	17	157	435	409	155	167	150	169	2260
France,	50	39	63	49	52	75	15	125	60	58	69	79	843
England,	46	45	30	38	47	40	69	50	43	29	37	43	519
Prussia,	37	20	16	17	22	29	80	68	21	37	32	36	415
Switzerland,	22	4	8	7	15	16	29	40	11	8	17	18	195
Scotland,	17	14	6	8	16	18	22	10	12	11	3	7	144
Sweden,	12	2	3	4	2	11	6	12	5	6		11	74
Canada,	11	4	5	5	5	3	7	7	3	4	10	4	68
Denmark,	11	5	5	3	2	4	13	4	3	2	3	6	61
Holland,	4	1	2	2	1	1	5	3	1	6		2	28
Saxony,	4		1	2	2	2	1	3	3	7		6	31
Austria,	3	5	3	2		3	12	8	7	4	4	3	54
West Indies,	4	4			3	1			1		2	1	15
Belgium,	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	5		3	1	4	33
Italy,	3	4	1	1	1		2	7		2	3	1	24
Spain,	3	4	3	2	6	6	3	10	5	4	4	1	56
East Indies,	2			2		4	4	1		2		1	16
Isle of Man,	2			1									3
Sardinia,	2	3	6	3	2	5	4	5	6	3	5	1	45
Poland,	2							1	2		2		7
Sicily,	3	1	1		1	4	4	5	1	1	2		23
Manilla,	1					3	3						7
Norway,	1	1	5	2	1	2	4	5	2		1	2	26
Mexico,	1	1	2	5	3	5		1	2	2	3		25
Portugal,	1	2	2		1	1	4	2	1	2	1		15
Minorea & Maj.	1					2						1	4
Malta,	1		1	1	1	2	1	1				2	10
New Foundland,	1	1		1			1			1			5
Prussian Poland		1											2
N. and S. Wales,		2	1	2		2		3		2	1	2	15
New Brunswick,		1					1		2	1			5
Russian Poland,		1			3	1	1		1		2	1	10
Brazil,		1					1		1	1			4
Guernsey Island,		1			1		1		1			1	5
Greece,		1	1	2	1		2		4	2			13
Nova Scotia,		1		1	2	1					4	1	10
Western Islands,		1	4	2	1		2	2					11
Orkney Islands,		1	1										2
Bohemia,			2					3	2	1			8
Gibraltar,			1		2								3
Turkey,			1					1				1	3
Prince Ewd. Isl.,										1	1		4
Tuscany,					2				1				2
Guadaloupe,						1							1
Hungary,							2	1			1		4
Corsica,							1			1			2
Buenos Ayres.							1						1
Corfu Island,							1						1
Jersey Island,							1						1
Maderia Island,							1	1	1				3
New Zealand,								1					1
Russia,									1	1		1	3
Wight's Island,												1	1
Algeria,												1	1
	1075	816	831	798	812	1008	1938	1800	772	782	821	879	12333
Unkn'n countr's.	6	9	20	9	8	10	15	14	4	12	2	10	112

## YEARLY REPORT OF DISEASES FOR 1853.

DISEASES	Admissions.		Discharges.	Deaths.	DISEASES.	Admissions.		Discharges.	Deaths.
	Color.					Color.			
	White.	Black.				White.	Black.		
Abscess.....	101		113		Dyspepsia.....	22			
Ditto Urinary.....	1			1	Dysmenorrhœa.....	9		25	3
do of Liver.....	4	1	1	7	Dentition.....	1		9	
Albuminuria.....	3		3	2	Dropsy.....	43		1	
Angioma.....	2		1		Darrhea.....	656	11	22	18
Amaurosis.....	2		1		Dysentery.....	250		103	110
Abortion.....	5		7	1	Dislocation of humerus.....	9		11	
Arachnitis.....			1		Ditto of hip.....	1		2	
Amputation of leg.....			5	1	do of cervical verte-				
Ditto of thigh.....			2	1	brain.....	1			
do of arm.....			2		do of radius.....	2		1	1
do of fingers.....			4		do of cartilage of				
Arthritis.....	7		14		know.....	4		4	
Anus, excoriation of.....	1		1		Deafness.....	4		3	
Apoplexy.....	9		2	7	Eatritis.....	25		30	3
Anæmia.....	30		24	4	Eczema.....	21		26	
Ascites.....	27	1	18	14	Erysipelas.....	52	1	53	5
Amenorrhœa.....	21		19	1	Exposure, effects of.....	2		1	1
Amputation of toe.....	1		1		Enlargement of spleen.....	2		1	
Anchylosis.....	2		3		Ecthyra.....	3			2
Anasarca.....	13		13	2	Enteralgia.....	1			
Age, "old".....	3	2	3		Encephalitis.....	1			2
A-thma.....	1		1		Epididymitis.....	1			
Aneurism Popliteal.....	1		1		Epitaxis.....	4		2	
Anthrax.....	1		1		Epi-hæma of lung.....	4		2	
Adenitis.....	6		5		Epilepsy.....	18		13	6
Ascarides.....	3		2		Ectropium.....	1		2	
Aphtha.....	1		1		Endo-carditis.....	1			
Artropathie.....	1		1		Exostosis.....	1			
Bronchitis.....	2		3		Erythema.....	2		1	
Barn.....	211	4	219	12	Elephantiasis Græcœum.....	1		5	
Bite of a dog.....	32	3	27	6	Ditto Arabica.....	1		1	
Biopharitis.....	1		1		Exhaustion nervous.....	1			
Blorrhagia.....	30		13		Enlargement of uterus.....	3			2
Blindness.....	92		112		Eruption vesicular.....	1			
Catarrah.....	43	2	41	3	Echymosis of the eye.....	1		1	
Constipation.....	76		77		Fever, intermittent.....	1		1	
Congestion of brain.....	13		7	9	Ditto remittent.....	2631	4	2462	6
Concussion of brain.....	8	1	1	1	do typhus.....	372	1	393	12
Conjunctivitis.....	45		50		do typhoid.....	213		182	59
Ditto Granular.....	13		7		do bilious.....	162	5	155	57
Cephalalgia.....	7	1	5	4	do congestive.....	57	2	67	2
Contusion.....	194	1	197		do continued.....	23		5	18
Colica Pictorum.....	49		48	2	do epheumeral.....	78		78	3
Colic.....	51		47		do bilious remittent.....	73	2	66	
Cornea, opacity of.....	3		3		do pernicious inter-mittent.....	10		4	2
Croup.....	1		2		do scarlet.....	30		7	20
Cough, whooping.....	2		2		do puerperal.....	8		6	2
Cystitis.....	7		5		do inflammatory.....	3		2	2
Choroiditis.....	2		2		do typhoid remittent.....	5			6
Congestion of Retina.....	3		2		do hectic.....	1			2
Cerebritis.....	4		1		do yellow.....	3212	7	1427	1890
Cornea Ulcerated.....	8		9		Fracture of clavicle.....	22		19	
Caries.....	10		10		Ditto of humerus.....	11		6	1
Chlorosis.....	17		20		do of skull.....	5		1	3
Congestive Chills.....	2		1		do of leg.....	21	1	27	1
Cholera Morbus.....	13		7	4	do of thigh.....	15		16	2
Ditto Asiatica.....	187	7	41	115	do of fore arm.....	13	1	7	
do Infantum.....	2		2	2	do of metatarses.....	1		1	
Coxalgia.....	2		6		do of ribs.....	12	1	8	1
Carbuncle.....	13		10		do of maxillary bone.....	1		6	1
Chorea.....	1		1		do of scapula.....	1		1	
Convulsions.....	3		2	1	do of fingers.....	1		1	
Ditto Puerperal.....			1		do of æscutum.....	1		1	
Cancer of liver.....	1		1		do of glenoid cavity of	1		1	
Ditto of neck.....	1				scapula.....	1			
do of breast.....	2		1	1	do of patella.....	3			
do of womb.....	1		1		do of malloles.....	1		1	
do of stomach.....	5		5		do of wrist.....	1		1	
do of heart.....			1		Furunculæ.....	8		2	
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	7		6		Fissures of lips.....	1		10	
Cyanæche Parotidea.....	4		2	2	Fistula perianæum.....	1		2	
Cataract.....	3				Ditto in ano.....	1		4	
Debility.....	71		81	7	do verigo vaginalis.....	13		13	
Delirium Tremens.....	162		114	52	do recto vaginalis.....	5	1	2	
Carried forward.....						1		2	
					Carried forward.....				



## YEARLY REPORT OF DISEASES FOR 1853—Continued.

DISEASES.	Admissions.		Discharges.	Deaths.	DISEASES.	Admissions.		Discharges.	Deaths.
	Color.					Color.			
	White.	Black.				White.	Black.		
Amount brought forward					Amount brought forward				
Gangrena		1	1	1	Metritis	3		4	
Ditto of lungs	4			4	Metro Peritonitis	2		1	
do hospital	2		1	3	Mamma, supuration of	1		4	
Gastro hepatitis	1		1	1	Morbus Pediculosis	4		1	
Gastralgia	17		18	18	Myelitis	299		299	
Gastritis	91		85	4	Nothing	25		25	
Gastro enteritis	9		1	4	Neuralgia	2		1	
Gout	1		1	1	Nostalgia	4		3	
Gastric disorder	16		9	9	Necrosis	1		2	
Gum boil	1		1	1	Nephritis	7		5	
Gastro-duo-denitis	2		1	1	Ophthalmia	2		1	
Hygroma	1		1	1	do granular	4		1	
Hepatitis	35		30	6	do strumous	33		57	
Hysteritis	2		3	3	do catarrhal	11		10	
Hydrothorax	3		1	1	do purulent	4		2	
Hemoptysis	7		4	2	Otitis	2		2	
Heart, disease of	33		11	12	Otitis Tuberculosis	1		1	
Hæmaturia	1		2	2	Oedema of lungs	9		10	
Hæmatemesis	1		1	1	do of legs	4		11	
Hæmaturia	1		5	5	Opacity of Cornea	1		1	
Heart, palpitation nervous	6		5	5	Onychia	1		1	
Hydrocele	1		1	1	Orothitis	33	1	3	
Herpes-zoster	9		5	5	Otitis	3		3	
Hernia inguinal	6		11	11	Onanism	2		2	
Ditto scrotal	7		5	5	Paraplegia	1		3	
Hysteria	1		1	1	Pertussis	1		5	
Hysteralgia	20		22	22	Phthisis Pulmonatis	315	5	165	199
Hæmorrhoides	2		2	2	Pregnancy	209		18	
Hæmorrhage passive	2		2	2	Parturition	3		49	2
Hypertrophy of liver	2	1	2	2	Pæmonia	17	2	4	25
Hemiplegia	5		5	1	do typhoid	4	1	1	3
Hæmorrhage purpura	2		5	5	Pleuræ Pneumonia	10	1	8	9
Hypertrophy of spleen	1		1	1	Pleuritis	62	5	58	4
Hæmorrhage of scrotum	3		4	4	Pleurudinia	1		10	
Hæmiparesis	3		1	1	Paralyse	31		18	4
Hydro-pneumo-thorax	2		2	2	Paraplegia	1		1	
Hypochoondriasis	2		2	2	Pæmonia	2		2	1
Influenza	11	1	9	9	Pæmonia Thorax	3		2	
Itch	18		21	21	Pæmonia	19		17	2
Itch	1		1	1	Ptyalismus	27	1	24	
Tumor of brain	2		3	1	Paronychia	8		5	
Ditto of spine	2		3	2	Prurigo	1		1	
do of spinal marrow	2		1	1	Phimosis	3	1	1	1
Irritation of spine	4		1	1	Pericarditis	10		6	5
Iritis	16		12	12	Peritonitis	3		3	
Iritis syphilitic	4		2	2	Paraphimosis	1		1	
do with vascular keratitis	1		1	1	Phlegmon of eye	1		3	
Ischuria vesicalis	1		1	1	Phlebitis	3		1	
Inguity	20		14	14	Psoriasis	1		1	
Infection Purulent	38		60	60	Pustules Malignant	1		1	
Intemperance	7	1	6	6	Pemphigus	1		1	
Indigestion	1		1	1	do of face	7		8	
Impetigo	1		2	2	Parotitis	4		1	
Ir. do Choroiditis	1		1	1	Pericarditis	1		1	
do keratitis	1		1	1	Pharyngitis	1		1	
Induration of Mamma	1		1	1	Prostatitis	1		1	
Incontinence of Urine	1		1	1	Protrusion of Rectum	1		1	
Infection of Chloroform	1		25	25	do of Uteri	11		10	
Jaundice	27		7	7	do of Anus	1		1	
Keratitis	8		1	1	Retention of Urine	2		1	
do ulcerated	2		1	1	Rupia	2		1	
Laryngitis	1		1	1	do syphilitic	1		1	
Lumbago	7		10	10	Retroversion Uteri	1		1	
Leucorrhœa	11		1	1	Rheumatism	469	5	155	2
Location of Vertebra	1		1	1	Syphilis primitive	380	1	361	4
Lipoma	1		1	1	Syphilis secondary	5	1	17	3
Lupus	1		1	1	do tertiary	18		1	3
Laceration of Urethra	1		1	1	Spermia	43		38	
Labor Premature	1		1	1	Squid	5	1	1	1
Marasmus	14		11	11	Scrophula	23		17	1
Mammoth-potu	7	1	2	6	Sun Stroke	20		8	12
Meningitis	1		1	1	Stenosis of Oesophagus	1		1	
Mania puerperal	1		1	1	do of Urethra	17		18	1
Menstruation Vicarious	1		1	1	Suppuration of parotid gland	1		1	
Menocle	28		32	32	Spina Ventosa	1		1	
Menorrhagia	1		1	1					
Carried forward					Carried forward				

YEARLY REPORT OF DISEASES FOR 1853—*Concluded.*

DISEASES.	Admissions.		Discharges.	Deaths.	DISEASES.	Admissions.		Discharges.	Deaths.
	Color.					Color.			
	White.	Black.				White.	Black.		
Amount brought forward.....	70	1	1	1	Amount brought forward.....	362	3	390	43
Scorbutus.....	1	1	1	1	Typhoid fever.....	1	1	1	1
Sclerema.....	1	1	1	1	Ulcer.....	120	3	87	43
Swelling of Claviel Gland.....	1	1	1	1	Uncertain.....	4	1	1	1
Sarcoma Medullary.....	1	1	1	1	Ulcer Phagedenic.....	1	1	1	1
Sciatica.....	7	10	10	1	Ulceration of the ear.....	1	1	1	1
Scleritis.....	1	1	1	1	do of bowels.....	2	1	1	1
Suppression of Urine.....	1	1	1	1	Incised wound.....	99	2	97	1
Splenitis.....	1	1	1	1	Lacerated wound.....	49	2	55	1
Softening of the Brain.....	1	1	1	1	Penetrating wound.....	15	1	12	5
Staphylococci.....	3	2	2	1	Contused wound.....	70	1	72	1
Torticollis.....	1	1	1	1	Gaushot wound.....	14	1	9	1
Tonsillitis.....	29	32	32	1	Punctured wound.....	7	1	5	2
Tonsils, enlargement of.....	1	1	1	1	Poisoned wound.....	3	1	2	1
Tumour Benignant.....	6	14	14	3	Worms.....	1	1	1	1
Tubes mesenterica.....	2	5	5	1	Varicella.....	7	1	8	1
Temulentia.....	5	5	5	1	Varices.....	5	5	5	1
Tinea Capitis.....	3	2	2	1	Variola.....	8	7	9	1
Tetanus idiopathic.....	7	1	2	3	Varioloid.....	11	9	9	1
do traumatic.....	1	1	1	1	Vaginitis.....	3	2	2	1
Tremor mercurial.....	1	1	1	1	Vertigo.....				
Tonia solium.....	1	1	1	1					
Carried forward.....					Total.....	13653	106	10733	3164

N. B. In some instances the

N. B. In some instances the number of discharges and deaths will exceed the number of admissions, and *vice versa*. This proceeds from the patients having several diseases, at the time of their entrance, and therefore of their being discharged cured, or dying of a different disease from that which they are subsequently treated and finally discharged.

I may also mention that when the discharges or deaths exceed the number of admissions, it may be owing to the number of patients who are remaining in the hospital, at the end of the last year, who have since mostly all died, or been discharged, and *vice versa*. When the admissions exceed the number of discharges and deaths, it is owing to the number of patients still in the hospital, who have neither died nor been discharged.

In the above list of diseases I have inserted the words *nothing* and *uncertain*. The former explains thus: many of the patients admitted have been discharged, there being no ailment requiring an admission. It may also be worth mentioning that often it happens that children who are in good health, have to be admitted, their mothers being at the time very sick, and *vice versa*.

*Uncertain*. It occurs often that patients are brought in and die before they have reached their wards, and unseen by the attending physician, and their ticket subsequently signed as *uncertain*. It also happens that patients have absconded the premises, and having left their ticket in the ward, and in the impossibility of ascertaining what ailment they had when admitted, the word *uncertain* is therefore written down in place of the disease.

(Signed) H. VENDERLINDEN, Clerk.